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MAY - - - - - - 1942

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"ASBESTOS"

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HELP TRANSPORTATION

By B. H. Rubenstein [1]

What with the current bewildering succession of priorities, allocations and price ceilings, distributors of building products would seem to have already a full share of wartime operating difficulties. In the offing, however, are signs of still another problem, and that is transportation.

It will be recalled that during the first World War and the boom period which followed, the country's transportation facilities proved highly inadequate. For no reason other than that the railroads simply could not carry the tonnage, the movement of many commodities was embargoed in some areas for long periods; permits had to be obtained, and purchasers frequently had to wait months for their goods.

Altho no one knows to what extent this country may again be facing a general transportation shortage, the situation today is one to which distributors, especially those in the building products field, may well give immediate, serious attention.

Up to this time, as is well known, the railroads have done an excellent job. In 1941 they handled more traffic than in any previous year, and did it with outstanding efficiency. With the rapidly rising volume of war production, however, and the urgent need to move war supplies as rapidly as possible, there is constantly accumulating evidence of an approaching transportation bottle neck. Most of the enormous tonnage formerly carried by intercoastal steamships must now be moved by rail, and already certain types of railroad cars are extremely scarce. As the burden on the railroads increases, a point may soon be reached where it would be only logical and proper for the Government to step in and establish preference ratings to govern transportation as it has done with materials and supplies.

Of even greater immediate significance, especially to

[1] General Traffic Manager, The Ruberoid Co.

the average distributor in the field of private construction, is the situation with respect to motor vehicle transportation, which, altho it handles only a very small part of the country's total tonnage of all commodities, does account for close to 80% of factory-to-dealer deliveries of asphalt and asbestos roofing, siding and other prepared building materials. Tires and certain truck parts are already extremely scarce, and other factors are making motor vehicle maintenance and replacement increasingly difficult. If the railroads find themselves unable to carry the volume of business offered, or are prevented from doing so by reason of Government allocation or preference orders, many trucks will soon become unavailable for commodities other than those urgently needed for strictly military purposes. In a word, the outlook for motor vehicle transportation seems much less favorable than that for the railroads.

There are two ways in which distributors can do much toward preventing, or at least lessening the severity of a transportation shortage.

First, they can insist and see to it that cars and trucks, both incoming from manufacturers and outgoing to customers, are loaded and unloaded promptly.

Second, instead of taking minimum carloads or truckloads, they can order maximum load quantities whenever possible. This they can do in most cases by anticipating their requirements more fully, without at the same time increasing their inventories beyond the limits prescribed by the War Production Board.

To every thoughtful distributor it must be evident that, by conscientiously following methods such as these, he will not only be enabling the carriers to serve him more promptly and efficiently but will be making a substantial contribution toward maintenance of the greatest possible efficiency in one of the most important elements of the country's war effort.

—:—

There is no finer way than the American way. Let's keep it that way—Buy War Bonds and Stamps.

CONVERSION TO THE WAR EFFORT

Daily we are adding to our vocabularies words seldom used by the "run-of-mine" citizen previous to the war.

One of these is *conversion*, and while we see it frequently in our day to day reading, and use it glibly, few of us really understand all that it implies.

Many of our readers are devoting at least a part, and in some cases practically all, of their manufacturing facilities to the making of asbestos products used directly or indirectly for war purposes. But since most asbestos products are necessary materials in the war effort, in many instances, there is little actual conversion, just a speeding up in production of asbestos materials which have been made for a long time by the asbestos factories —packings, brake linings, yarn, cloth, asbestos-cement materials, paper, millboard—almost any product which can be thought of, has some connection with the implements of war.

When it comes to actually converting factories which have for long years made peacetime products—refrigerators, radios, washing machines, automobiles, to the making of tanks, guns and other war appliances—that's a more complicated, in fact a very complicated matter.

"Conversion has not been a simple matter," says Charles E. Wilson, president of the General Electric Company, in discussing this very subject over the radio on April 10th. "You do not *just stop* making refrigerators and radios and washing machines and heating plants. These complex products involve the lives of literally millions of people—people who make and sell and service them and are responsible for billions in national income. Stopping had to be a gradual process if partially fabricated materials were not to be wasted, if our commercial system was not to fall into chaos overnight, if we did not want to add an agonizing unemployment headache to our troubles.

"It took time to set up our machine for war—and I doubt if most people today know how long ago business began the job and how hard it has worked to make

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conversion, like everything else it has tackled, take place fast and efficiently. I don't think industry held back at all. It was the complexity of the machine that exerted a certain drag—the same complexity that will now enable it to out-produce any country in the world."

This is one view of the conversion story—there is another, also pointed out by Mr. Wilson, which is equally, if not more, important—the conversion of various devices to wartime needs. We are thinking specifically of a device which has seen years of service in Europe, complicated and expensive to make. Now it has been Americanized, which means—in this case at least, *75 percent simpler and 80 percent cheaper.*

Miracles of science, unbelievable feats of engineering, have been accomplished within the last two years by American Industry—feats which give every American citizen the right to say—"It couldn't be done, but we did it!"

ASBESTOS TEXTILES

Conservation Order No. M-123

Because the Army requires 300,000 pairs of asbestos gloves, Conservation Order M-123 was issued on March 31st, designed to conserve the supply of asbestos textiles for essential military and civilian uses.

The order reads: "Unless otherwise specifically authorized by the Director of Industry Operations, after April 4, 1942, no manufacturer of Asbestos Textiles shall deliver asbestos textiles except

(1) for use in the manufacture of industrial packings or

(2) on orders bearing a priority rating of A-10 or higher."

Industrial packings, we understand, includes gaskets, pump packing and other uses in machinery.

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ASBESTOS SIDING -

The Industry the Buyer Built

To thousands of builders, lumber yards, building supply dealers and roofers, afflicted in these dark days by critical material lists and priority orders, the Asbestos-Cement Products Industry has offered constructive help.

This help is in the form of a twenty page illustrated booklet—"Asbestos Siding—The Industry the Buyer Built"—that tells of an available material for use on buildings in non-defense, urban and farm areas for maintenance and repair and not subject to the limitations imposed on new construction.

In its introduction the book tells the romantic story of Asbestos Cement Siding; how, unheralded and unsung, it was embraced by the home owner who, of his own volition primarily, decided to use Asbestos-Cement roofing shingles as a siding for his home. Manufacturers, quick to recognize the possibilties of this new demand, began the production of a siding better adapted to meet this new use and from then on the business like Topsy, "jest growed." From no business at all ten years ago, a volume in excess of 15,000,000 squares has been achieved.

Other chapters are devoted to application methods, profits, markets, etc., and practical suggestions to roofers and material men as to the best methods of obtaining their share of a business in which critical materials are not involved.

"Nothing our industry has done in a promotional way," said S. P. Moffit, President of the Asbestos-Cement Products Association, "has created more popular acclaim than the distribution of these booklets. We sent out 25,000 copies to a picked list of builders thruout the country; and then the individual manufacturers in our industry distributed over 35,000 additional books to the lumber yards, the building supply dealers and the roofers. The response has been immediate and gratifying. Many, finding their business curtailed, because they cannot fit it directly to the war effort, have written their

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approval of the plan to use Asbestos-Cement Siding to help maintain and repair old buildings that might deteriorate because of the scarcity of critical materials.

"We received this comment from a lumber yard: 'We believe a copy of this book should be in the hands of every contractor. Work of this type is going to keep the retail yards alive.'

"Another firm wrote us: 'We feel this is a wonderful help to our roofing contractors, and will mean more sales to us.'

"From a wholesale supply house in Minnesota we received a letter that said in part: 'We have this morning from you your publication on Asbestos Siding which we find very interesting and very useful. I am confident that it will help to a marked degree our volume on Asbestos-Cement Siding.'

"Such comments as these are arriving in a steady stream," Mr. Moffit continued. "In many cases additional books are requested and taken all in all, we believe the building industry is becoming more and more asbestos-cement conscious. But more than this, our satisfaction becomes deeper when we realize that we have guided thousands to the means of keeping alive their business—their livelihood—while at the same time, contributing to the maintenance and repair of buildings that otherwise might deteriorate during the war.

"This very fact was emphasized at the recent annual meeting in Chicago, of the Chamber of Commerce of the United States" continued Mr. Moffit. "There John W. Galbreath, Chairman of the Housing Committee of the Chamber of Commerce of Columbus, Ohio, made the statement that by 1945 there will be six million houses in this country that will be beyond a state of rehabilitation. I am sure Asbestos-Cement Siding is going to be an important factor in saving many of these houses."

—:—

BUY WAR BONDS AND STAMPS

A. S. T. M. ANNUAL MEETING

The Annual Meeting (forty-fifth) of the American Society for Testing Materials, will be held at Chalfont-Haddon Hall, Atlantic City, N. J., June 22 to 26, inclusive.

At that meeting Committee D-13 on textiles will report on its activities in the field of asbestos; also Mr. J. H. Walker, Engineer Assistant to General Manager of the Detroit Edison Co., Detroit, Michigan, Chairman of Committee C-16 on Thermal Insulation Materials will report on the various types of thermal insulations.

It will be recalled that at its special meeting held in Cleveland during March, Committee C-16 considered the following types of thermal insulations:

1. Preformed block type thermal insulating materials in its various shapes, such as sectional or segmental pipe coverings, etc., particularly for industrial uses in the high temperature ranges. This includes the various insulating materials used in this type of insulation, such as rock wool, asbestos, glass wool, 85% Magnesia, vermiculite, diatomaceous earth materials, and laminated asbestos felts.

2. Thermal insulating cements of all types including rock wool, asbestos, glass wool, 85% magnesia, and vermiculite, such materials being suitable not only for industrial use, but also for application in connection with domestic and apartment steam heating.

3. Blanket type, flexible, and loose-fill thermal insulating materials for both domestic and industrial uses including rock wool and glass wool in bat and blanket form and loose-fill insulation of rock wool, glass wool and vermiculite all of which are suitable for use in the normal temperature ranges.

4. Structural insulating board.

The result has been the preparation of a number of draft specifications which will no doubt be presented at the annual meeting in June.

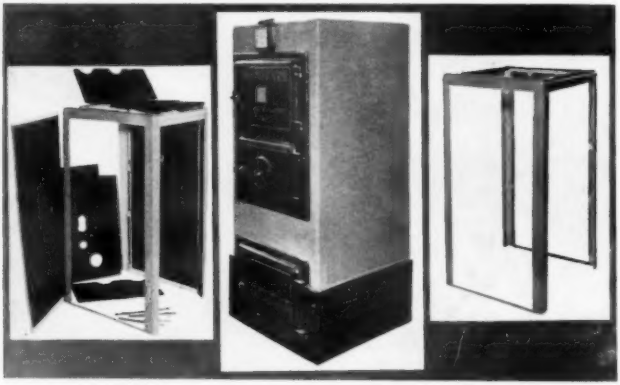
Information as to the reports of these committees will be published by "ASBESTOS" at the earliest date at which they are available.

NEW TYPE BOILER JACKET

A fireproof jacket to be used as a substitute for steel boiler jackets is being developed.

This consists of asbestos board of the millboard type sprayed on one side with a coat of insulating mastic—a combination of Gilsonite and ground cork—which strengthens the board. The outside of the board is coated either with a low temperature baking synthetic enamel or an air dry lacquer enamel, as preferred.

The jacket is made up by fitting panels of this board



into a metal corner (see illustration), which is the only metal used outside the base frame. The use of the asbestos board is said to eliminate 95% of the steel now used on boiler casings. The parts are easy to assemble and offer much flexibility in dimensions.

Owing to present regulations, which stops the manufacture of heaters and other equipment of that sort, it is a question whether there will be much chance to use the board for the purpose for which it is designed, until after the war. It may be useful then, however, and perhaps can substitute for steel in other places previous to that.

Further information and samples of the board can be obtained by writing the Earl Paint Corporation, 10 Hopper Street, Utica, N. Y.

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INVESTIGATION OF HEAT FLOW

Thru various building walls

A cooperative agreement has been consummated between the School of Engineering at Columbia University, New York City, and the Committee on Research of the American Society of Heating and Ventilating Engineers to investigate the heat flow thru various building walls.

The research program will be carried on in the heat transfer laboratory at the University by means of a specially designed apparatus for transient heat flow, in accordance with a study jointly planned by Dr. F. C. Houghten, Director of the ASHVE laboratory, Pittsburgh, and Dr. Victor Paschkis[1], Research Associate at the University, the latter of whom will conduct the laboratory work.

From the results of this research it is predicted that the engineer will have additional data available for analyzing more accurately the cooling requirements of an air conditioned building. The proper location of an insulating material in a wall to give maxmium efficiency, the effect of wind velocity, and the difference in results obtained by the selection of various building materials, are but a few of the problems to be investigated.

PREVENT FIRE!

The National Fire Waste Council of the U. S. Chamber of Commerce, at its 19th annual meeting held recently stressed the special need at this time of constant vigilance against fire.

Fire losses in the United States have always been much higher than they should have been; now when fires hamper the war production program, or destroy properties and business which under present conditions cannot be replaced, it's even more necessary to prevent fires from occurring or stop them promptly when they do occur.

[1]See "ASBESTOS", Dec. 1941, page 3 "Electrically Solving Heat Flow Problems."

The vast majority of fires result from simple and elementary causes, easily recognized and easily controlled.

The Asbestos Industry can do a very great deal toward the *prevention* of fires—by urging the use of fireproof materials at vulnerable spots.

Every citizen in the United States (and that includes you and me) should exercise constant vigilance to prevent fires of every nature—in factories, stores, public or private buildings, and in every home.

There's no need for such tremendous fire losses as the United States shows each year; last year (1941) it was approximately $322,357,000, while that for the first quarter of 1942 has been estimated as $97,000,000 as compared with $84,000,000 for the same period in 1941[1]

[1] Figures supplied by the National Fire Protection Association.

WHAT CAN AND CAN'T BE BUILT

Under Conservation Order L-41

On April 9th, Conservation Order L-41 stopped nonessential construction.

The WPB issued this order because all construction which is not essential, directly or indirectly to the successful prosecution of the war and which involves the use of labor, material or equipment urgently needed in the war effort, should be deferred for the duration of the emergency, in the national interest.

There are, however, a number of exceptions.

Buildings under construction on April 9th may be completed.

Residential construction is allowed up to a cost of $500 on any one residence in a twelve month period.

Residential property damaged or destroyed on or after January 1, 1942 by fire, flood, tornado, earthquake or the public enemy may be rebuilt.

Maintenance and repair work may be done, provided there is no change in design.

Agricultural construction up to $1,000 is permitted.

Commercial, industrial, recreational, institutional, highway, roadway, subsurface and utilities construction can be done provided the cost is not over $5,000.

And if it can be shown that a building, not in the above classes, is really necessary, permits may be applied for and may be granted.

Of course all Defense Construction will be continued as before.

This is Order L-41 in brief. Those especially interested should write the War Production Board, Washington, D. C., for copy of the order, so that its details may be studied.

THE J-M WAR PLEDGE

Employees of Johns-Manville are being given an opportunity to sign a pledge of service "as a warning to the enemy and a creed" to guide them until the war is ended.

Our readers will be interested in reading this pledge and most of you will no doubt feel—as we did—like signing it yourselves. Here it is:

WE PLEDGE

As free men and women of America, and as members of the Johns-Manville organization that

WE WILL devote our efforts, our time, our thinking, our money and our lives, if need be, to winning the war.

WE WILL do everything in our power to help increase the flow of war goods so vital to our fighting countrymen and to our allies.

WE WILL be constantly alert to prevent fifth-columnists from sabotaging our plants, mines and offices or injuring our fellow workers.

WE WILL lend neither aid nor comfort to the enemy thru careless work or loose conversation.

WE WILL help in every other way possible, in our work and in our daily lives, to bring about victory over those who would take away our freedom and who would enslave us as they have enslaved millions of others in nations which *produced too little and too late.*

Most of us are already endeavoring to serve in all these ways, but to have them put in concise form helps keep them in mind.

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PIPE RECLAIMED INDOORS--

Asbestos Saves Both Time and Space

By F. R. Cozzens

The process of reclaiming pipe—an industrial commodity having an annual turnover of more than three million dollars—is by no means new, but until very recently it was solely an outdoor job, requiring a minimum of an acre of space, and there was frequent controversy between industrialist and the public over obnoxious fumes and fire risk. Today, more than 70% of all pipe reclaiming work is done indoors, with limited floor space, and complaints about fumes and fire are practically negligible. Costs, too, have been reduced, in some cases as much as 40%. This radical change of practice has been brought about largely by the introduction, some two years ago, of paraffin and sludge solvents, but in order that these agents do their work most efficiently it is necessary to use auxiliaries, a great many of which are made of asbestos or asbestos fibre compounds.

In reclaiming pipe, the first essential is that its inside surface be made free of foreign residue and rust. Cleaning is done by forcing hot chemical solutions through the pipe under air pressure, and the process requires a steel tank, usually of 100 barrels capacity and capable of withstanding a pressure of 500 pounds per square inch. The top is fitted with safety valve, pressure guage, and a hose which connects with an air compressor. The pipe to be treated is inspected, then stacked parallel, one section above another from the floor up, and held in position by upright beams. The ends of each section of pipe are fitted with reducing heads, having an open center thru which an elbow-nipple connects with the section immediately below it. All sections are connected with each other in like manner, so as to make a continuous passage thru the entire string. A feed line connects the tank with the opening in the top section. This arrangement having been made, the proper chemical solution is poured into the tank, along with two or three ounces of red or orange colored dye. The

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Long before railroads penetrated the frozen hinterland, the hardy Vozniza drove his shaggy, surefooted sleigh-horses through bitter, subzero cold . . . over bristling snow and treacherous ice . . . to haul precious raw Asbestos to the nearest railhead. 20° . . . 30° . . . 50° below zero — nothing must stop Asbestos!

Today, modern, industrial Russia has mechanized this great Ural territory, where lies one of the world's largest known deposit of Chrysotile Asbestos. These mines produce great

TRADE[illegible]ISTERE[illegible]

* *Means Giddy-up in Russian*

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UL?AHSHUL!"*

bestarted its journey to America!

quantities of this high quality mineral. And because of her industrial vision and action, Russia exports Asbestos to aid the United Nations toward Victory! The bitter wintry season still drops to fifty below . . . Yet, nothing stops Asbestos.

Despite the elements and wartime hazards, Asbestos is brought to America by Asbestos Limited Inc., the only company in America that specializes in the supply of raw Asbestos from every known source . . . to provide the right type of Asbestos for every specific need.

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ASBESTOS

Raw Asbestos Distributors Limited

Spotland

ROCHDALE, Lancs., England.

solution is heated to a temperature of 200 to 212 degrees F. Air pressure is introduced and when the guage registers the required amount a valve in the feed line is opened. The hot solution thus blown into the pipe dissolves and carries the residue before it, and finally empties from a drain-cock in the lowest section of the string.

The estimated cooling ratio of the solution is 20 degrees per each 20-foot section of pipe, and since most solutions are worthless at a temperature of 170 degrees or lower, less than three sections can be cleaned at a time. But by insulating the outside surface, the ratio has been found to vary only about 8 degrees per section. The modern operator takes advantage of this fact, and cleans from seven to twelve sections at a time instead of three. The type of insulation used is generally high temperature asbestos, or 85% magnesia pipe covering, altho on some jobs the pipe is wrapped in asbestos mats, cut into strips.

As already stated, dyes were added to the cleaning solution. This was done to detect leaks which escaped inspection, but which show up readily under pressure. When the pipe covering is removed after cleaning, all such defects are revealed by splotches on the covering. Necessary repairs are made on the pipe at the points designated. Many pipe cleaning establishments are now provided with fume traps leading from tank to the outside of the building. They consist of short sections of pipe, usually two inches in diameter, inside of which are a series of filters made of woven asbestos thread, and treated with calcium salts.

Cleaned pipe, before going on the market must usually be rethreaded, and after this is done the threaded surface is cleaned by a swab, circular in form, of asbestos felt, liberally sprinkled with emery dust. A similar type of swab, but built drum shape is used to polish the ouside surface of the pipe. Most of the pipe consigned for use underground is given a coating of asbestos tar paint, and practically all sections are fitted with asbestos gaskets before leaving the shop.

In reclaiming pipe as in other processes, the use of asbestos saves labor, time and operating costs.

YOU MUST AVOID WAR NERVES[1]

A Lesson in Selling

By John T. Bartlett

The run-of-mine symptoms of war nerves in a salesman aren't very pleasant things. A man's digestive system gets out of order, so that much of the time he must eat very carefully—or incur penalties which are devastating. He may become "shaky," and begin to make it a practice to get a "shot" at convenient bars, facing important calls. He may begin to worry about an obscure sensation he had never noticed before in the side of his head.

Of course, he is irritable. He quarrels with hotel clerks, and restaurant employes. He decides that his house is gypping him, and something ought to be done about it.

Finally, he goes to see a doctor.

"Nerves — just nerves," the doctor may pronounce after a thoro examination. "I see a lot of men in your condition these days. The war has got them down."

Has the war got you down?

It isn't anything to be ashamed of. Perhaps you have one or more sons in the service, and home atmosphere is tense with fears and concerns. Perhaps the thought of armed conflict "gets" you. Perhaps you feel about the great Yellow Threat as if it were a personal matter—and up to you to find the solution.

So you listen to every newscast—in which case, inevitably, about 75 per cent of what you hear you have heard before—and read every line of war news and comment in the newspapers.

It is easier to prevent a case of war nerves than to cure one. These are some of the rules.

Get plenty of rest and relaxation. Keep fit. The overtired salesman is the most likely to get an attack of war nerves. By the same token, rest and relaxation have a lot to do with recovery.

Keep away from the radio. Put yourself on a rationed

[1]While this article was written especially for salesmen, all of us can profit by it.—The Editor.

basis—perhaps one newscast at noon, another in the evening. Don't try to read all the war news. Try to get a take-it-or-leave-it attitude. Exercise; go for a few days without reading a newspaper or listening to a newscast, and see how little you have missed.

Go to Church. This is always a good idea for a salesman—it's better in war time than under normal conditions.

Be Optimistic. Nobody knows the course of future events. The unpredictable has happened consistently for the last three years—and probably will continue to happen. Certainly, it is much better than an even chance that the U. S. will land on top. Talk, think, success for our country. This philosophy is best for your stomach and your imaginary ailments!

Do something to help your country win. Holding down a job, working more hours than you normally do, this admonition may be hard to carry out. But you can find *something* to do to help. That will be good for your health, too.

Continue peace-time hobbies. If you don't have some pleasant hobby, get one. No time for it? That's just the final reason why you must get a hobby!

The task in hand all works out to about this: Keep yourself in mental and spiritual health, and you won't have to worry about physical health (including nerves.).

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A few orders have been received for the list of Uses of Asbestos and Asbestos Products, which we expect to publish in an early issue of "ASBESTOS" and afterwards issue in the form of reprints. Those interested should send in their orders promptly, as only a limited number will be reprinted—limited by the orders received before publishing.

—:—

There is no investment man can make which brings a higher return than the investment in his own life.

MARKET CONDITIONS

GENERAL BUSINESS

General Business is "all-out for war"; everyone is doing his best to help the war effort, either directly or indirectly.

With the recently issued General Conservation Order M-126, stopping the use of iron and steel in more than 400 common civilian products—from cigarette lighters to bathtubs, from pie plates to cash registers—many adjustments will have to be made within the next few months. The order affects not only the plants making such articles Some of these adjustments will work hardships on many businesses and on many individuals. The order affects not only the plants making such articles but thousands of wholesalers, distributors, jobbers, retailers and employees in all these businesses and the consuming public.

But the first job is to win the war! Everything is subordinated to that. And the progress made in production of war equipment in the last few months is almost miraculous. It will continue to be miraculous. We are just getting into our stride—from now on production will increase steadily—no doubt of it.

ASBESTOS - RAW MATERIAL

The Canadian Mines are operating to maximum capacity. There is renewed activity in the Arizona fields. Production is being stepped up and eastern firms are now developing two new splendid "finds" in that territory.

Imports into the United States from South Africa are still on the increase.

ASBESTOS—MANUFACTURED GOODS

Textiles. Demand appears to be about double that experienced during the first quarter of this year, with insufficient productive capacity to take care of it. Prices under those conditions are, naturally, very firm.

Brake Lining. Sales recorded an increase for March of this year over those for the same month last year, but

were slightly lower than those of the previous month. Domestic sales were the highest on record, not only when compared with the same month in the previous decade but also for the "to date" period. Exports are increasing.

Insulation. High Pressure. Volume remains heavy in this market with prices stable thruout.

Insulation. Low Pressure. Demand at present is very light, especially that which ordinarily goes thru jobbers' hands. This condition may improve somewhat as new cantonment building, or defense housing becomes ready for the insulation work.

Paper. Demand is fair and prices firm. Many of the factories are working to full capacity; there are a few, however, who could handle more business and would welcome a chance to operate on a full capacity basis.[1]

Millboard. This market has slackened somewhat, temporarily. Prices remain unchanged. New defense housing will from time to time take up the slack. Here also there are one or two factories whose capacities are slightly larger than present demands on them.[1]

Asbestos-Cement Products. There is still a very heavy demand for asbestos-cement products for war construction, particularly corrugated and flat sheets, which are being used extensively in the construction of ordnance plants, shipyards, chemical plants and other vitally important war industry buildings. Shipments of all types of asbestos-cement sheets vary from six weeks to six months after receipt of order with individual manufacturers and it is evident from the heavy demand that within a very short time no new business can be booked for shipment earlier than July or August. All orders for these materials carry high priority ratings, in most cases A-2 or better.

There is a very substantial demand for large lots of asbestos siding for housing projects in defense areas, but the industry's capacity on shingles and sidings is such that deliveries are prompt and in accordance with job requirements in most cases.

It is not expected that WPB's recently issued Con-

[1]Names will be supplied to anyone interested.

struction Conservation Order L-41 will curtail the sale of asbestos roofing shingles and sidings to any greater extent than heretofore, inasmuch as reroofing and residing are expected to be classed as maintenance and repairs which, under this order, are not subject to any cost limitation and in the case of new construction in defense areas the $6,000 cost limitation remains unchanged. In addition to this, there is ample opportunity to use asbestos shingles and sidings on farm buildings.

The above comments are made by men in close touch with market conditions in the respective fields. If your ideas differ, do not hesitate to tell us.

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In our March issue on page 16 we stated that there was no real shortage of Blue and Amosite *short grades.*

Promptly after publication, accepting the invitation which each month appears at the end of our Market Conditions Page, a reputable source sent us a contrary opinion, which we set forth in our April issue on page 28.

The source of our first published item immediately wrote us refuting the claim of shortage and offering sizable tonnages for prompt and future delivery, subject to usual inspection and price bargaining.

We do strive to be accurate and are now in position to offer up to 1500 tons of *short* Amosite for prompt delivery and 75 to 100 tons per month of *short Blue.* We are not buyers nor sellers of asbestos, but merely take this opportunity to bring buyer and seller into contact. Further information upon request.

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Beginning with the April number, it was necessary to submit "ASBESTOS" to Censorship before publishing. This delayed the April issue slightly, and while every effort is being made both by ourselves and by the Censorship Office to make this delay as short as possible, it may be that in future your copies will be received just a little later in the month than usual. If so we ask your forebearance.

THEY SAY!

A manufacturer of asbestos-cement materials in Chile has started the making of prefabricated houses which can be erected without any iron or steel.

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New factory buildings in Britain have only a third of their sash area glazed, the remainder of the panes being temporarily filled with asbestos-cement board, which, after the war, can be replaced with glass.

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A department store in Battle Creek, Mich., has its name made of green asbestos-cement shingles, on a grey background, spelled out in letters five foot high.

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A truck tire made of wood surfaced with brake lining has been developed by a bakery firm in Newark, N. J. Road tests show that they steer very easily at 25 to 30 miles per hour and ride very smoothly on good level road.

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Asbestos-Cement pipe used in certain bombed zones has shown little, if any, breakage from concussion.

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Asbestos-Cement roofing material lightly clipped to the framing is being used by factories in England, because it blows off under bomb blast without twisting the steel-work.

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A new sweeping compound containing asbestos which effectively removes oil and grease deposits from floors and driveways has been introduced by The Philip Carey Mfg. Company.

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Civilian Defense ambulances in Chicago contain asbestos suits for carrying victims out of fires and explosions.

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The asbestos-cement roofing materials made by The Sociedad Industrial Pizareno S. A., Santiago, Chile, are so popular that not only in Chile but in parts of Peru and Bolivia, asbestos-cement roofs are called Pizarenos.

CONTRACTORS AND DISTRIBUTORS PAGE

Training Schools for Asbestos Workers

With the sanction of the San Francisco and Oakland Boards of Education, and with prodding by the Navy Department, under Lieutenant Commander H. S. Booker, schools have been started in San Francisco and Oakland for the training of selectees in the art of asbestos insulation, first preference being given to plasterers, cement finishers and tile setters, and then the rank and file of carpenters, roofers and other trades.

The course takes six weeks, the one in San Francisco having a morning and evening session of four hours each. No textbooks are used; the instruction is given by some of the older asbestos workers, who instruct purely thru the means of illustrating methods of application.

The cost of instruction is paid by the Board of Education from an appropriation granted by the Federal Government.

It is believed that the schools will assist materially in adding to the ranks of asbestos insulation workers, at the same time aiding in the elimination of the incompetents and increasing the efficiency of workers before they are actually hired by the insulation contractors.

Report as to the success of these schools will be made in a later issue.

Post-War Homes

Already Britain is planning its post-war homes, public buildings and highways.

The Ministry of Works and Planning which has this project in charge is determined that the houses of Britain after the war shall set an example in comfort and convenience.

Asbestos materials of various sorts are scheduled for use in these post-war buildings

One feature will be asbestos felt ceilings which will not only give protection from fire but help sound proofing as well. Insulating and fireproofing will also use asbestos products.

New ideas for heating gained from research in connection with air raid shelters will probably be utilized.

Building

(Highest March Construction Awards Since 1927)

Total construction contracts awarded in March in the 37 eastern states amounted to $610,799,000, according to F. W. Dodge Corporation. This is the highest March total recorded since 1927 and is almost $131,000,000 or 27 per cent ahead of the corresponding month last year.

Each of the three major categories of construction, non-residential, residential and heavy engineering (public works and utilities) show substantial increases over last year on the basis of comparing March, 1942, and March, 1941, and on comparing first-quarter records of the two years.

	PERCENTAGE CHANGES 1942-1941	
	March Increases	First Quarter Increases
Non-residential	15%	28%
Residential	48	31
Public works and utilities	22	29
Total construction	27%	29%

Indication of the progress of conversion of construction to war purposes is seen in the fact that 72 per cent of the 1942 first-quarter dollar total was for public projects, as compared with 47 per cent of the 1941 first-quarter total. In other words, public construction contract volume in the first quarter of this year was nearly double the volume of the first quarter of last year, while dollar volume of private construction declined about one-third. The freeze order issued by the War Production Board on April 9 will speedily convert practically all construction activity to war purposes.

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The Estimating Tables for quick estimating of flanges, fittings, hair felt, perimeters, anti-frost insulation, etc., are still available at $1.00 for the set of twelve. Handy for your estimators. Order from "ASBESTOS," 16th Floor, Inquirer Bldg., Philadelphia.

TEST

. . . the added sales volume awaiting you among the nation's roofing and siding contractors. Write to . . .

AMERICAN ROOFER and SIDING CONTRACTOR
425 Fourth Avenue, New York City

NEWS OF THE INDUSTRY

BIRTHDAYS

Sumner Simpson, President, Raybestos-Manhattan, Inc., Bridgeport, Conn., May 17.

Thomas J. S. Nicely, President, Nicely Corporation, Philadelphia, Pa., May 25.

Geo. V. Hamilton, Owner of Geo. V. Hamilton Co., Pittsburgh, Pa., May 26.

Giles Newton, Managing Director, Cape Asbestos Co., Ltd., London, England, May 27.

F. E. Schluter, President, Thermoid Co., Trenton, N. J., May 31.

F. H. Shipe, President of Asbestos Covering & Roofing Company, May 31.

Phil Ziegenfuss, Vice President & Treasurer, Insulating & Materials Co., St. Louis, Mo., June 2.

Walker Jamar, President, Walker Jamar Co., Duluth, Minn., June 11.

Howard Snow, President, Southern Friction Materials Co., Charlotte, N. C., June 11.

Geo. A. Hull, Vice President, Union Asbestos & Rubber Co., Chicago, Ill., June 14.

E. B. Poulin, Secretary-Treasurer, Asbestonos Corp., Ltd., St. Lambert, Montreal, P. Q., June 20.

We extend to all these gentlemen congratulations on the occasion of their birthdays.

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GARLOCK PACKING CO. report a net profit for 1941 of $1,434,858, equal to $6.85 each on 209,250 shares. The net profit in the previous year, 1940, was $1,132,516, or $5.41 per share.

THE RUBEROID CO. reported for the three months ended March 31, 1942, consolidated net profit of $188,844, equal to 47c per share, after providing for all taxes. Net profit of $193,097, equal to 49c per share, was reported in the first quarter of 1941.

Net sales in the first quarter this year amounted to $5,805,569, an increase of $1,547,157, or 36% over net sales of $4,258,412 in the corresponding quarter last year.

Earnings before providing for Federal income and excess profits taxes and contingencies for the first three months of this year were $551,844, an increase of $217,317 or 97% over the first quarter of 1941. Provision for Federal income and excess profits taxes and contingencies for the first quarter of 1942 was $363,000, an increase of $275,570, or 315%, over the same period of 1941.

• BLUE ASBESTOS

The Cape Asbestos Company, Ltd., is the world's largest supplier of acid-resistant blue crocidolite asbestos, and the only manufacturer operating its own mines. Inquiries solicited on:

MILLBOARD **YARNS**
ROVINGS **POWDER** **CLOTHS**
PROCESSED FIBRES
Unexcelled for use in
ASBESTOS CEMENT PIPES

• AMOSITE ASBESTOS

This fibre owing to its great length and bulk is unrivalled for use as an insulating medium in:

Asbestos mattress filler
85% *Magnesia Insulation*

***The* CAPE ASBESTOS CO.** Limited
Morley House, 28-30 Holborn Viaduct, London, E.C.1.
FACTORY, BARKING, ESSEX

United States Sales Agent:
ARNOLD W. KOEHLER
415 LEXINGTON AVE. **NEW YORK CITY**
TELEPHONE—VANDERBILT 6-1477

RUBEROID'S INSULATION GUIDE

An insulation guide, ingeniously designed to help meet the urgent demand created by existing emergency conditions for a time-saver in arriving at the solution of industrial insulation problems, has just been issued by The Ruberoid Co., New York.

By means of a graduated index in the form of a thermometer scale, it is possible to turn instantly to the pages in the guide showing the Ruberoid insulating products best adapted for use in any required range of temperature from subzero to 2100 degrees Fahrenheit.

The booklet was prepared for the convenience and assistance of engineers, architects, insulation contractors, applicators, plant superintendents and others having immediate insulation problems. The many different forms of asbestos, magnesia and Copr-fibre insulating products described in the booklet include pipe coverings and blocks for temperatures from subzero to 1900 degrees Fahrenheit; asbestos sponge felt and 85% magnesia insulations; air cell products; pipe covering for hot or cold water conduits; asbestos papers for wrapping furnace pipes and protecting air conditioning installations; and various specialties such as high temperature cements, millboard and rollboard. A request to the company for a copy of the Guide will receive prompt attention.

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CERTAIN-TEED PRODUCTS CORPORATION announces the removal of its General Offices to 120 South LaSalle St., Chicago, Ill., where its telephone number is Franklin 4280. Its former location was 100 E. 42d Street, New York City.

The New York District Sales Office, Export Department and Gypsteel Department will remain at 100 E. 42d Street, New York.

U. S. GYPSUM COMPANY. William L. Keady, Vice President of the United States Gypsum Company of Chicago, has been elected president of the company, succeeding Oliver M. Knode.

Mr. Knode has been made chairman of the executive committee.

H. F. Sadler, former general sales manager, will succeed Mr. Keady as vice president in charge of sales.

WORLD BESTOS CORP., Paterson, N. J., has elected to its presidency, Donald H. Spicer. He will continue his former duties as general manager of the company.

Mr. Spicer joined World Bestos early in 1941 as general manager; previous to that he had served in executive capacities with other brake lining manufacturers; in fact, most of his business career has been devoted to the Brake Lining Industry.

CELOTEX ADDS TO ITS LINE

An asbestos-cement board of the type being used extensively in army cantonments, naval bases, ordnance and industrial plants has been added to its building material line by The Celotex Corporation of Chicago.

The board is being manufactured at the corporation's Metuchen, N. J., plant, where production facilities for this type of product have been tripled. It will be distributed thru New England and the Middle Atlantic states.

The board is a rigid, hard, non-combustible product with a smooth, even surface, affording good light reflection, and is a pleasing light gray color. It is available in three thicknesses—⅛ inch, 5/16 inch and ¼ inch—and in the two standard sizes—4x4 feet and 4x8 feet.

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O. P. HENNIG, President and Treasurer of the Hennig Asbestos & Packing Company of Chicago, himself a veteran of the Spanish-American War, is rejoicing in the fact that his son, James MacKenzie Hennig, has just been advanced to a captaincy—was formerly first lieutenant. Captain Hennig enlisted last May. He had majored in Insulation and Air Conditioning at the University of Illinois with the idea of joining his father in business.

JOHNS-MANVILLE. Follows report for first quarter of 1942, compared with that for the same period in 1941. Sales for the first three months of 1942 were $21,883,773; earnings, $696,334.92 which, after required preferred dividends, are equal to 77 cents a common share. Sales in the same period of 1941 were $16,713,046, earnings $1,561,588, or $1.73 per common share.

	First Quarter Ended Mar. 31, 1942	First Quarter Ended Mar. 31, 1941
Sales, less cash discounts and allowances	$21,883,773.48	$16,713,046.64
Income from royalties, commissions	87,603.35	24,620.80
Total income	21,971,376.83	16,737,667.44
Expenses		
Manufacturing costs, materials, etc.	7,989,165.94	6,870,314.08
Depreciation and depletion	655,745.02	540,318.49
Set aside for contingencies of war	578,665.19	73,300.00
Taxes	3,722,329.26	2,004,346.63
Wages and salaries	8,329,136.50	5,687,800.20
	21,275,041.91	15,176,079.40
Net earnings	696,334.92	1,561,588.04
Dividends on preferred stock	43,750.00	87,500.00
Dividends on common stock	637,500.00	637,500.00
Added to surplus	$ 15,084.92	$ 836,588.04

ASBESTOS CORPORATION PROMOTIONS

Asbestos Corporation Limited of Thetford Mines, Que., has announced a series of staff promotions of interest:

Lt. Col. James G. Ross, for the past thirteen years Manager of the Company, has been appointed General Manager.

George Dick, General Superintendent since 1937, has been made Manager

Alfred L. Penhale, Sales Manager since 1937, has been appointed Acting Secretary.

William Cooling, Chief Accountant for the past twelve years, has been appointed Acting Treasurer.

E. L. Rainboth, who has been Chief Engineer for a number of years, becomes General Superintendent.

J. A. Marcotte, Sales Director since 1937, becomes General Sales Manager.

P. Payeur, formerly Paymaster, has been appointed Chief Accountant.

Gerard Couture has been promoted to the rank of Paymaster.

All of these men have been connected with the Company for long periods varying from thirteen to twenty-nine years.

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JOHNS-MANVILLE in March launched an all-out production drive for the duration. More than 70% of J-M production is now going directly or indirectly to the armed services of the nation and to industries vital to the nation's war effort, the company is redoubling its efforts to produce more and more, and their Research and Development Division is seeking out ways to convert to war uses wherever possible that portion of J-M equipment which is not now being utilized for products of war.

PATENTS

This information obtained from the Official Patent Gazette, published weekly by the U. S. Patent Office, Washington, D. C.

Flowable Heat Insulating Materials. No. 2,275,816. Granted on March 10, 1942, to Richard Ericson, Chicago, Ill. Assignor to U. S. Gypsum Co., Chicago. Application March 14, 1938. Serial No. 195,831.

A flowable heat insulating material comprising nodules of fusible mineral fibres, the surfaces of which are fused to provide an incrustation thereon.

Friction Element. No. 2,276,070. Granted on March 10, 1942, to Ray E. Spokes, Ann Arbor, Mich., assignor to American Brake Shoe & Foundry Co., New York. Application August 31, 1939. Serial No. 292,792.

A friction element containing friction materials, a bond and agglomerates of graphite particles, each of said agglomerates containing a multiplicity of graphite particles bonded together

by rubber, prior to being mixed with the friction material and bond, each of said agglomerates containing a sufficient quantity of rubber to keep said agglomerates substantially intact and to bond said agglomerates to other ingredients in said friction element.

Panel Construction. No. 2,276,071. Granted on March 10, 1942, to Henry E. Scull, Teaneck, N. J., assignor to Johns-Manville, New York. Application January 25, 1939. Serial No. 252,713.

An interior decorative panel comprising a fibreboard body having opposite edges of substantially complemental configuration, each of said edges including a pair of tongues of unequal length, the longer of said tongues having a panel extending from the outer end thereof to an adjacent face of the body of the shorter of said tongues having oppositely beveled sides.

Moulded Cement Product. No. 2,276,083. Granted on March 10, 1942, to Wm. J. Moeller, Mt. Healthy, Ohio. Assignor to Philip Carey Mfg. Co. Application September 6, 1935. Serial No. 39,450.

A method of fabricating hydraulic cement sheets comprising moulding a sheet of hydraulic cement (asbestos-cement) with an absorbent resilient sheet and a woven fabric interposed between the cement and the mould, said absorbent resilient sheet being between the woven fabric and the mould.

Sheet Product. No. 2,276,869. Granted on March 17, 1942, to Thomas C. Pond, Larchmont, N. Y. Assignor to Johns-Manville Corporation, New York City. Application October 30, 1937. Serial No. 172,022.

In making a sheet product the method which comprises forming a dry mixture of asbestos fibres and a hydraulic cementitious material, classifying the mixture into portions graded according to the length of fibres, collecting each of the portions as layers on a moving support so that the edge portions include longer asbestos fibres than the central portions of the layers, applying water in excess to the material, strongly compressing and consolidating the layer of wet material, then hardening the binder therein, and trimming the hardened material, so that an edge of the trimmed article is constituted predominantly of the mixture containing the longest asbestos fibres included in the mixture.

Clutch Facing. No. 2,277,107. Granted on March 24, 1942, to Robert H. Imes, Indianapolis, Ind. Assignor to P. R. Mallory & Co., Indianapolis. Application January 4, 1940. Serial No. 312,341. A metallic clutch facing element. Further description upon request.

Endless Wound Clutch Facing. No. 2,277,602. Granted on March 24, 1942, to Izador J. Novak, Trumbull, Conn. Assignor to Raybestos-Manhattan, Bridgeport, Conn. Application July 24, 1939. Serial No. 286,054.

A method of making an endless clutch facing which com-

prises winding a mass of strandlike material in the form of a conical helix, displaying the loops of said helix in a direction substantially parallel to the axis of said helix to decrease the pitch of said helix and form an annular ring of said displaced mass, incorporating a curable binder with said strandlike material, and subjecting said mass to process of heating to bake the mass and substantially cure the binder.

Composite Panel Board. No. 2,278,146. Granted on March 31, 1942, to William J. Moeller, Mount Healthy, Ohio, assignor to The Philip Carey Manufacturing Company, a corporation of Ohio. Application January 13, 1938. Serial No. 184,854.

A composite panel board comprising two or more flexible fibrous layers adhered together in juxtaposition wit' a relatively hard thermoplastic adhesive, one of the flexible layers being a felt composed of a homogeneous pulped mass of fibrous, bituminous and mineral materials

Woven Wick. No. 2,279,354. Granted on April 14, 1942, to Gustav Walters, Middletown, Conn., assignor to The Russell Manufacturing Co., Middletown, Conn. Application August 3, 1939. Serial No. 350,583.

A woven wick having longitudinal strands and transverse strands woven together; at least a majority of the longitudinal strands being flame-resistant; and substantially all the transverse strands being flame-destroyable.

Gasket. No. 2,279,450. Granted on April 14 to Lloyd H. Diehl, Detroit, Mich. Assignor to Detroit Gasket & Mfg. Co., Detroit, Mich. Application January 8, 1941. Serial No. 373,686.

A gasket for use in locations exposed to the action of heat, oil, organic solvents and caustic washing solutions, comprising synthetic rubber, asbestos fibres and comminuted cork, the said ingredients being in proportions effective to produce a gasket having a Shore durometer hardness of not less than 75 nor more than 100.

Reinforced Conduits. No. 2,280,252. Granted on April 21, 1942, to Ernest Muehleck, Rydal, Pa., assignor to Keasbey & Mattison Co., Ambler, Pa. Application July 4, 1939. Serial No. 282,831.

A process for production of a reinforced pipe or conduit of fibre cement composition comprising accumulating successive layers of an unset plastic fibre cement composition to build up a pipe or conduit into a plastic cylinder shaping a metallic wire or strand into the form of a helix independent of the pipe or conduit and adapted to fit the surface thereof and feeding said helix on to the plastic cylinder while the latter is in a plastic condition, by flexing the coils of the helix within their elastic limit and permitting them to reflex into engagement with the surface of said cylinder.

CURRENT RANGE OF PRICE

As of May 10, 1942

Canadian—	Per Ton (2000 lbs.) f.o.b. Mine (In U. S. Funds)
Group No. 1 (Crude No. 1)	$650.00 to $750.00
Group No. 2 (Crude No. 2; Crude Run-of-Mine and Sundry)	165.00 to 385.00
Group No. 3 (Spinning or Textile Fibre)	124.00 to 233.50
Group No. 4 (Shingle Fibre)	62.50 to 82.50
Group No. 5 (Paper Fibre)	44.00 to 49.50
Group No. 6 (Waste, Stucco or Plaster)	33.00 to 34.00
Group No. 7 (Refuse or Shorts)	14.50 to 29.50

Vermont—	Per Ton (2000 lbs.) f.o.b. Hyde Park, Vt.
Shingle Fibres	$62.50 to $65.50
Paper Stock Fibres	44.00 to 53.00
Waste	33.00
Shorts	14.50 to 28.50
Floats	19.50

Note: Crude Run-of-Mine (Canadian) refers to a crude asbestos produced in certain mines where Crude Fibre is not graded into regular No. 1 and 2 Crude. Crude Sundry refers to certain odd lots of off grade material which do not conform to the regular standards of No. 1 Crude or No. 2 Crude.

ASBESTOS STOCK QUOTATIONS

(These figures are compiled from the Commercial and Financial Chronicle. No guarantee made as to their correctness.)

		April 1942		
	Par	Low	High	Last
Armstrong Cork Co. (Com.)	np	21¾	24¼	24¼
Asbestos Corp. (Com.)	np	18	18¼	18
Celotex (Com.)	np	6½	7¼	6⅞
Celotex (Pfd.)	100	67	70	70
Certainteed (Com.)	1	1¾	2⅛	1⅞
Certainteed (Pfd.)	100	25¼	28½	27
Flintkote (Com.)	np	10⅛	11⅞	11¼
Flintkote (Pfd.)	100	80	95	93½
Johns-Manville (Com.)	np	50⅝	60	52
Johns-Manville (Pfd.)	100	123	130	125½
Raybestos-Manhattan (Com)	np	15½	17	17
Ruberoid (Com.)	np	16¼	19½	17¼
Thermoid (Com.)	1	3¼	4	3½
Thermoid (Pfd.)	10	30¼	34	34
U. S. Gypsum (Com.)	20	42	47	43
U. S. Gypsum (Pfd.)	100	155	168	160

THIS and THAT

"BUILDING INSULATION," by Paul D. Close, Technical Secretary of the Insulation Board Institute, is a practical reference volume and text book on the principles and application of heat and sound insulation for buildings. An effort has been made to cover the subject in such a manner that the book will be useful and of practical value to the architect or engineer, to the manufacturer, to the dealer, the insulation salesman and the consumer who may be contemplating the construction of a new house or the remodeling of an old one. There are 16 chapters. Price is $3.00 per copy. Orders filled by "ASBESTOS," 16th Floor, Inquirer Bldg., Philadelphia.

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Cement production in Canada in 1941 amounted to 8,368,711 barrels valued at $13,063,588, compared with 7,559,648 barrels worth $11,775,345 in 1940.

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The General Electric Company reports orders received during the first quarter of 1942 amounting to $299,120,000 (compared with $257,382,000 in the same quarter of 1941); net sales billed during the first quarter totalled $190,861,108 (compared with $129,860,707 in the same period in 1941) and profit available for dividends of $10,329,774 in the first three months of 1942, and of $11,377,969 in the first three months of 1941.

During 1941 the Company paid out more than $2,600,000 in pensions and life retirement allowances.

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The United States Insulation Board Export Association has filed papers under the Export Trade Act with the Federal Trade Commission, for exporting insulation board, and will maintain an office at 55 W. 42nd St., New York City. B. G. Dahlberg is President.

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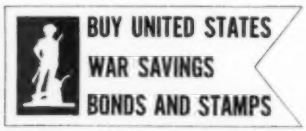
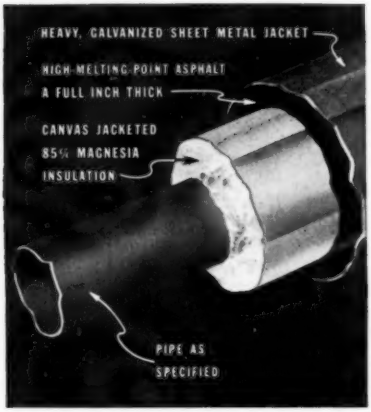


Sectional view of Durant Insulated Pipe, showing construction features. Pipe, insulation and protection are factory-fabricated into units.



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